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BROTHERS,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
QUEEN'S ROAD.DAKIN BROTHERS'  
LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.

THIS is a preparation of the best and purest Lime Juice, and it makes a most delicious, cooling beverage entirely free from alcohol. It may be taken either by children or adults as the most wholesome and grateful drink for all seasons.

Sold in Quart Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
Established A.D. 1841.WATSON'S  
PATENT DESSICATING OR DRYING  
BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their new PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion of public questions, it is requested that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper, not later than Three o'clock on the day preceding the day of publication, and to be ready for insertion at the office of the Hongkong Telegraph, not later than the day preceding the day of publication.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 11.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

## BIRTH.

On the 18th April, at No. 1, St. John's place, Hongkong, Mrs. DE BOVIS, of a Daughter. [484]

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889.

It is not altogether an easy task to ascertain what the *Daily Press* understands by a Hongkong Association, which it suggests should be formed in London either as a separate body or in connection with the China Association which it was proposed to establish at the "Inaugural China Dinner" which took place at the Thatched House Club on the 4th ult. In advocating this new departure our contemporary attempts to show the advantages likely to accrue to this colony from such an Association, but when we come to analyse the proposed scope and field of action, we find inconsistencies and incongruities multiplying themselves at such a rate that it becomes difficult to find out the real aim of such an institution, and what or whom it is calculated to represent. The first task imposed by the *Daily Press* on the Hongkong Association would be to settle the "many questions of Colonial importance," which may occasionally crop up, such, for instance, as the *Public Health Act*, and the demand for more direct popular control over the administration of the municipal affairs of the Colony. It strikes us that if the Association bears no official character, and it may be safely taken for granted that it will never bear one, its influence as an active factor in the solution and settlement of Colonial questions will not be of much avail. What consideration could the Foreign Office be reasonably expected to give to a hybrid agency claiming to be informally representative of the Colony's interests, but directly representing their own individual affairs, we are quite unable to see, but are strongly inclined to believe that the colony will not benefit a jot by entrusting its most important affairs to a body of men who are placed thousands of miles away from their supposed constituents. An Association of the kind suggested by our contemporary would not be invested with any other power beyond that of expressing or

transmitting colonial public opinion to the authorities; but this task can be very much more effectively performed through the Legislative Council and the public newspapers. Whilst the Association might be made the vehicle of the feelings and interests of particular sections of the community, and would consequently lose in partiality and subservience to private interests what it may gain in preponderance as an alleged representative body, the free and independent Press discharges its functions regardless of all clique and class privileges. It is certainly safer to steer by these independent organs of public opinion published on the spot, than to follow any body of men on the other side of the world, chosen to represent a particular section of the community. A Hongkong Association tampering with the official relations that exist between the Governor and the Colonial Office will be as short-lived as the notion of its formation is short-sighted. No Governor could ever submit to such an abnormal deliberative body as suggested by our contemporary. Local matters are best managed and settled locally. If our Legislative Council is saddled with an official majority, if that official majority is really and seriously prejudicial to the colony—and we think there can be no doubt on that point—we are at liberty to call mass meetings to protest against official intolerance, and even to defend our interests with Her Majesty's Government, without the intervention of any body or association. We have already a fairly efficient and active Chamber of Commerce, capable and willing to look after the commercial interests of the port. To improve upon that institution, by endeavouring to obtain for the rate-payers the privileges of a Municipal Chamber, where their local affairs could be managed and directed, should be the aim of all advocates of practical reform. With the Chamber of Commerce to look after the trade of the colony, a Council to direct its municipal business, and an increased unofficial representation in the Legislative Council, elected by popular vote, to watch over our Imperial and general interests, we should have no need for such unforgotten nonsense as this proposed Mutual Admiralty Association in London.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TO-MORROW being Good Friday and a public holiday, there will be no issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

It appears that English is the language of trade and social intercourse in Samoa.

On Good Friday there will be Divine Service in St. Peter's Seamen's Church at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

THE *Phuquoc* has been patched up by the contractor who saved her, and was docked at Canton two days ago.

A HIGH STREET opium divan keeper was fined \$100 this morning by Mr. Woodhouse for dispensing smuggled opium. Another was fined \$25 for a similar offence.

THERE is a cradle in New York that has rocked over 19,000 babies. It began to rock nineteen years ago when the Sisters of Charity started a little foundling hospital on Twelfth street, with \$5 in the treasury.

By kind permission of Major Vernon Chater and Officers of the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Band of the Regiment will play during the forthcoming competitions of the Rifle Association at Kowloon on Saturday afternoon.

THE Sessions were formally opened this morning, and immediately adjourned, the force of calling on Oyer and the rest of the public to attend, and in the same breath telling them to come again on Tuesday, being very successfully gone through by Bailiff Howell.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Parilla* left Vancouver for Japan, &c., on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and the steamship *Batavia* left Shanghai for this port at 11 a.m. yesterday.

THAT the United States must still fight against the slave trade is evidenced in the reports of Consuls in Madagascar that slave stealing is carried on by vessels flying the American flag. A San Francisco paper says that there are no more American vessels than the Arab craft which hoist the French tricolor.

AT the Harbour Office yesterday, Commander Rumsey had before him four Scotch and Irish fishermen from the *Affghan* charged with refusing to perform their duty. Captain Golding stated they got drunk and refused to do any work. They were committed for fourteen days. A fifth was brought up on a warrant to-day and similarly dealt with.

WHY should a girl remain ugly? asks a contemporary. There are exercises and systems for filling out her cheeks, neck and bust, developing her limbs and forming her nose. The experts will straighten her eyes and fix her teeth. What nature has not done for her hair, eyebrows and complexion can be supplied by art. The plain girl may not find it in her power to become a thing of beauty, but she can come very near it.

"As I stood, talking outside the Athenaeum the other day," writes a humorist, "I saw a bishop—a humble suffragan—drive up in a hansom, and bid the (unpaid) cabman wait while he went into the club. A minute or two later out came a real bishop, who gullelessly got into the waiting hansom, and being mistaken by the cabman for his original fare was straightway driven off. Then, issued the suffragan, whose inquiries for his cab led to his being informed by a second cabman that it had been taken by another gent. In legions." Piqued at this absurd allusion to the episcopal garb, the suffragan turned on his heel. But, as he replaced his purse in his pocket, I marked the frown pass into a smile of resignation as he realised how the wind was tempered to the shorn lamb.

THE profits of *Paris Figaro* for 1888 amounted to £84,865.

THE greatest known depth of the ocean is midway between the island of Tristan d'Acunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The bottom was there reached at a depth of 40,230 feet, or eight and three-fourths miles.

A DRUNKEN German sailor named Brandenburg was arrested by Detective Sergeant Mann last night just as he was going into the Grand Hotel with an open knife in his hand, for the purpose of attacking some one with whom he had quarrelled. He was fined \$10 this morning.

A POPULAR local paper in Madrid is published without a chief editor, in fact without any editing. Its staff is composed of twelve smart reporters who during the day collect news in every part of the city, and throw their manuscripts into a box, which the boss compositor empties whenever he finds enough copy to fill a sheet. The articles are proof-read by him, and the sheet is printed and published once, twice or thrice a day, according to supply of matter. It is a "news-paper" in the strictest sense of the word—there is no editorial comment of any kind; all depends upon the cleverness of the reporters.

THE model woman, according to a wit, who has evidently made a study of the female form divine, should be gifted with the following thirty good points: "She should have three things white, the skin, teeth and hands; three black, eyes, eyelashes and eyebrows; three rosy, the lips, the cheeks and the finger-nails; three long, the waist, hair and hands; three short, teeth, ears and tongue; three broad, forehead, shoulders and intelligence; three small, waist, mouth and instep; three finely formed, the nose, head and feet; three artistically shaped, fingers, upper lip, and chin; three beautifully developed, the arms, the limbs and the dowry." Nothing is said about temper, although that is essentially a necessary point in a perfect woman.

THE *Straits Times* bears "of two private deals in Jelibus at \$15. The purchasers were Asiatics, and the sale in one case was 'all that is allotted' and in the other 'two shares.' The same journal says that a loan of \$80,000 'is likely to be made by the Straits Government to the State of Jelibus for the purpose of building roads and the like.' All this is indeed very funny—so funny that it would be interesting to know who supplied our Singapore contemporary with such extraordinary information. If the shares of the Jelibus Company are in such request at Singapore, at the sensational rate of \$15, why is it that hundreds of shares have been sent from that port to be sold in this colony at \$7? And again, what is intended by reporting that the Straits Government is likely to lend \$80,000—details are conveniently omitted—to build roads in Jelibus? We are afraid that only one conclusion can be reasonably arrived at, and that is too patent to require any further explanation.

A "COLLISION APRON" is an invention of Mr. James Holmes, once a ship builder at Auckland, but now a resident of Victoria. The trial which has been made of the apron has drawn from the secretary of the Victorian Marine Board a letter stating that the members were favourably impressed with the apparent efficiency of the invention, as demonstrated by the experiment which they witnessed, and the opinion is expressed that if equally satisfactory results are obtained in actual emergency, the apparatus would form a valuable adjunct to the equipment of every vessel. The "collision apron" so called, consists of a double sheet of canvas of a suitable size with transverse battens of wood from 6 in. to 12 in. apart, stitched in between the two sheets of canvas. This apron is supposed to be kept rolled in a convenient place on the deck of a vessel, and in the event of rent being made in the side of the vessel below water-mark it is brought to the side in the vicinity of the leak, and while one end of the apron is attached to the bulwarks, the rolled-up portion is lowered into the water. The apron, of course, gradually unrolls itself, and when it reaches the hole in the side of the vessel it is rolled up into the vessel cavity, so that the water is kept out. The pressure of water against the vessel keeps the apron in position, but as an extra precaution it can be secured until the rent is repaired.

THE opening performance at the City Hall last night by the Tamkichi troupe of Japanese jugglers, &c., was very well attended indeed, and was highly successful. Owing to the nature of many of the tricks, such as the bamboo balancing, a temporary stage had to be erected in the orchestra, so that everything was plainly visible. A small band of native musicians, whose instruments consisted of seventeen drums, a pair of bangles, and a cat with a powerful voice, played before the scenes, reminding one strongly of an expensive Chinese funeral procession. The tricks—nine in number—were in most cases novel, and in all cleverly performed. Three ropewalkers opened the proceedings with an exhibition up in the dome, and it made one rather nervous to note that a specially rocky place had been prepared underneath in case they fell. But there was little danger of that; they seemed all nerve and nerve. The balancing of tubs, bamboos, piles of boys, &c., on the feet, formed the basis of the next few tricks, and the first part of the programme closed with a daring series of feats on two crossed ropes fastened to a lofty and frail-looking scaffolding, in which the principal artiste hung downwards and caught a little boy as he leapt out into space. Every item was loudly applauded. The audience seemed very well pleased at being privileged to smoke, but the absence of a buffet was less appreciated. To-night an entirely new programme will be offered, with the exception of the Flying Leap, which will be repeated. The success of the Company may possibly induce the troupe to prolong their stay.

A lovely girl—Ella Grant.  
A fighting girl—Hattie Magie.  
A wayward girl—Hettie Rodoxy.  
A sweet girl—Carrie Mel.  
A good girl to possess—Mel Vailon.  
An oft-mentioned girl—Helen Blazes.  
A charming girl—Jennie Roisty.  
A sick girl—Sallie Vate.  
A smooth girl—Amelia Ration.  
A steady girl—Corra Ander.  
A clear case of girl—E. Lucy Date.  
A geometrical girl—Rhoda Dendron.  
A musical girl—Sarah Nade.  
A profound girl—Mata Physics.  
A star girl—Meta Oric.  
A clinging girl—Jessie Mine.  
A nervous girl—Hester Ical.  
A muscular girl—Callie Sthenics.  
A lively girl—Annie Maffion.  
An uncertain girl—Eva Nescent.  
A sad girl—Ellis G.  
A serene girl—Mollie Py.  
A waif girl—Milla Terry.  
A very large girl—Ella Phant.  
A wealthy girl—El Dorado.  
A talkative girl—Ellie Cutler.  
A historical girl—Jennie Ology.  
A sailor girl—Mary Ner.  
An actress—Marie Onetta.  
A Bible girl—Jennie Sia.  
A high-minded girl—Ella Vate.  
A botanical girl—Mary Gold.  
A beautiful girl—Ola Ander.  
A threatening girl—Minnie Tory.

—Tolida Blade.

We learn that Mr. W. H. Percival, the popular local agent of the North China Insurance Company, will leave here next week to take charge of the head office in Shanghai. Mr. Gray, from Singapore, will succeed Mr. Percival in this colony.

UNDER the heading "Polygamy at Washington" we find the following in an American contemporary: "The wives of Ye San Jay, second Secretary, and Kong Sin He, attaché of the Korean Legation at Washington, have arrived, and are the objects of much well-kept curiosity in social circles of the National Capital. They are the first Korean ladies to visit this country. The first reception at the legation was given the other day, and the appearance of the ladies, comely and amiable oriental dames is thus described: 'The two ladies, who were in height respectively four feet six and four feet seven inches, with long, high-top, light-colored stockings, with long full sleeves of light-colored satin, the other of flame-colored skirt. The first had a dark-blue silk skirt, and the other a skirt of mahogany-colored brocade. Both skirts were formed into broad white silk bands which framed the full dress of their costume. Their skirts reached nearly to the floor, and their, slipped feet peeped out from beneath them. They were guileless of bustles. Each wore on her bosom a modest corsage bouquet, and their satiny pale brown faces were framed in shining bands of jet black hair, dressed in low loops upon their necks, and pierced with thick gold pins. The one is twenty-four years of age, the other nineteen. Neither one looks more than sixteen, but there is a sweet, appealing expression in their shy, womanly faces that makes a motherly woman want to call them 'my dears' and take them to her heart at once. Under the tuition of their faithful companion and teacher, Miss Ball, the ladies have already acquired some twenty conversational phrases and their oft-repeated 'very happy to see you to-day' was a colloquial success. Each of them, especially the younger, whose given name is Son, has suffered more or less ill-health in being secluded, and the strain upon their strength at the reception of these new guests, being circumstances must have been great, but it was not apparent.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Clarke.)

FERWICK & CO. v. MARTY AND D'ABDADIE.  
Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. Wilson, for the plaintiffs; the Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. Stokes for the defendants.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case. Much of what he said was inaudible, but the following is the substance of his decision: The plaintiffs' claim is \$15,750. The defendants entered into a contract to purchase two steamers from the plaintiffs for \$70,000, of which \$18,000 was paid. By a supplementary agreement afterwards entered into there was a deduction of \$7,300 from the price, making the amount credited \$55,700, and reducing the claim to \$14,700. A claim for \$375, salary paid to Mr. Rebbeck, plaintiffs' engineer, whilst at Haiphong, was originally added, but afterwards withdrawn, leaving only a matter of \$183, charged for a re-survey of the course of the trial trip. The defence set up was by way of a set-off or counterclaim, but there was also a sum of \$6,000 which had been admitted, and paid into Court. The items of the set-off consisted of penalties under the supplementary agreement, expenses incurred whilst the launches were at Haiphong, &c., which reduced the defendants' claim to \$6,253, which sum they paid into Court. There were two contracts—the first dated October 1886, by which the purchase of the launches *Cerf* and *Lionne* was agreed upon, the plaintiffs undertaking to deliver them in Hongkong by a certain date. They found themselves unable to do so, and the second or supplementary agreement was therefore entered into on the 15th August 1887. Before dealing with that contract, His Lordship estimated that he found, at a fact, that the steamers were delivered in Hongkong in the first instance in good order and condition, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement; that they were in such good order in the first place here, and also, in the second place, on their arrival at Haiphong. There was a dispute about a small amount besides this, but that did not affect his finding. The supplementary contract provided for the launches attaining a certain speed in the trial trip, and the latter in the presence of the French authorities, and on different days, and with unsatisfactory results. This, he was of opinion, was owing to a mistake made in the measurement of the base, which mistake was not rectified until October. In the meantime both launches had been injured by bad weather, prevalent at the season, and they were not accepted by the defendants until the 12th and 22nd October respectively. The principal matter with which he had to deal was that of demurrage—\$6,200, being sixty-two days, or two months, at \$100 a day—and although it was not precisely shown from what date to what date the defendants reckoned the demurrage, it was clear that they took it from the 12th October—the day the last steamer was ready, to the 12th October, when the first of them was accepted, as the dates including the period for which they claimed demurrage. He then read the section of the supplementary agreement, by which the plaintiffs bound themselves to hand over one steamer at once (5th August), and the next on the 12th, under a penalty of \$50 each per day for non fulfilment. That furnished the precise date and also helped to construe the agreement, in which the varied use of the word "deliver" had created some difficulty. The first delivery provided that the steamer should be delivered at Hongkong. The next subsection went on to provide that the speed guaranteed by the plaintiffs should be attained "to the satisfaction of the French Government." The defendants suggested that under that subsection delivery could not be complete until that condition had been complied with, but if effect was to be given in subsection it was quite impossible that such an interpretation could be accepted. If Section 4 meant anything it meant that the steamers were to be delivered on the 5th and 12th August respectively, and was clear that the trial date the defendants provided that the steamer should be delivered at Hongkong. The next subsection went on to provide that the speed guaranteed by the plaintiffs should be attained "to the satisfaction of the French Government." 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